Prof Parker

VOL. XI. NO. 3.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, January, 1886.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
EDITORIALS,	33
NOTES AND COMMENTS,	34
LITERARY:	
The Indian Question, Chas. Billings, '86.	34
At Eventide, (*Poem*) J. C. Harvey, '81.	35
The Knights of Labor, E. E. Howe, '88.	36
The Divine Right of Kings,	37
BIOGRAPHICAL,	
A. R. Sabin, '63,	37
OBITUARY,	
H. N. Hudson, '40,	38
PERSONALS,	39
TOWN AND CAMPUS,	41
EXCHANGES,	42
REVIEWS,	43
COLLEGE NOTES,	45
SPORTING,	46
PLUNDER,	46

MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1886.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Harkness' Latin Grammar; Allen's Latin Prose Composition; Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero: Horace; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey: Jones' Greek Composition; Greek and Latin History; Wentworth's Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry and Surveying; Kellogg's Rhetoric.

SOPHOMORE CLASS—Selections from Latin Poets; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Allen's Latin Prose; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boise's Greek Syntax; French; Wentworth's Spherical Trigonometry; Briggs' Analytical Geometry; Loomis' Calculus; Lounsbury's English Language.

JUNIOR CLASS—Whitney's Elementary German; Goethe's Prose: Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Greene's Chemistry: Kellerman's Botany; Whately's Rhetoric; Jevon's Logic.

SENIOR CLASS—Walker's Political Economy; Woolsey's International Law, Guizot's History of Civilization; Butler's Analogy: Calderwood's Moral Science; Porter's Intellectual Science; Schwegler's History of Philosophy; Dana's Geology; Orton's Zoology; Brooks' English Literature.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1885. Sept. 10.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 22—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1886. Jan. 7.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 23.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 23.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 8.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 22—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 27.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 29.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 30.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 9—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address

EZRA BRAINERD;

Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. XI. MIDDLEBURY, VT., JANUARY, 1886. No. 3.

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

H. L. BAILEY, '86, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
J. T. CLARK, '87, *Assistant Chief and Reviews.*
W. M. ROSS, '86, *Personals.*
A. VARNEY, '86, *Town and Campus.*
H. N. WINCHESTER, '87, *Exchanges.*
F. C. LANGWORTHY, '87, *College Notes.*
E. D. HOWE, '87, *Sporting and Plunder.*

J. A. FLETCHER, '87, *Business Manager.*

TERMS:

One College Year, - - - $1 00
Single Copies, - - - - 12

Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communication will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

WE wish to remark that the UNDERGRADUATE will appear as many times this year as it did last year. It is sometimes late, but will compare favorably with many other college journals in that respect. This is said to appease some who may complain at the non-appearance of a December number.

NOW that the holidays are past, and the students settled to work, more attention should be paid to the gymnasium. We have a very good gymnasium, what there is of it, and there is a fire there as much as half the time. What is the matter with the base ball captain, that he does not get his men up there, in training for next spring's contests with the "Cornwall" club. If a state collegiate league should be formed by U. V. M., Lewis and Middlebury, as we have heard it mentioned, gymnasium practice would be indispensable to our making any kind of a struggle for a place above the foot.

OUR thanks are due the village authorities who control the snow-plow, for the excellent paths we have on the campus. Contrasting them with what we had two years ago, we wonder how we got along with the old paths as well as we did.

IT seems that it is impossible to get up a lecture course in Middlebury. But there is one thing that might be brought about, we think, with little or no difficulty, viz: to have the different members of the Faculty give some lectures in the chapel on subjects with which they are most familiar, and which could hardly fail to be interesting to the students and any others who might be present. We believe there was some such arrangement four or five years ago, when the Faculty delivered a course of lectures before the students and friends of the college, during the winter term. Why cannot this be repeated this winter? We hope the Faculty will give this their attention.

IN an article entitled The New Education, by G. H. Palmer of Cambridge, reprinted in pamphlet form from the *Andover Review* for November, 1885, the writer makes a strong argument in favor of the elective system on the evidence of his observation of the success of the experiment at Harvard. He gives as evidence that the freedom of choice is not abused or misdirected, the gradually higher average standing of the classes, indicating the greater interest and application each man has given to the studies of his own selection. This is pretty conclusive, unless the higher standing can be referred to some change in the method of marking. But, beyond this, Mr. Palmer sees incalculable moral benefit in development of character, by giving young men a fuller sense of their responsibility when their interests lie at their own disposal. This moral education he thinks is not too early begun in the Freshman year, but it is to be noticed that from the table of class standings referred to above, which he puts in evidence, it appears that the improvement in the marks of the Freshman classes

for the last ten years is only about a fourth of the corresponding increase in the marks of the Senior classes; which is very naturally attributable to the Freshman's misuse, either intentional or blundering, of his privilege of election. It is all a question of Freshmen's brain and moral stamina—notoriously weak.

THE new schedule of college exercises is at least one by which they are more likely to be run on time. It will ensure a fuller chapel and require less breathless running to and from the hash house, to make connections. There is no reason why students should not adjust themselves to the change so as to make just as good economy of time as ever. Others less studiously inclined can look at it as a kind indulgence by the Faculty of their propensity for lying abed of a morning while the cold—that is, say, 20° to 40° below zero—weather lasts.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Colby doesn't have a holiday vacation. It celebrates Christmas and the day after instead of Christmas and New Year's. This year the "day after" came on Saturday, and the arrangement fails to satisfy the students. It seems that they are troubled as we used to be—by having to pay for broken windows, which are usually broken by a few and paid for by all. Colby paid $55 for broken glass last term.

The *Tuftonian*, in replying to an article in a Boston paper, concerning the general catalogue of the college, published in Latin, says: "Every one who has any knowledge of colleges whatever, knows that it is the custom of every American college to publish a triennial or a quinquennial catalogue of its alumni, which is always printed in Latin." If the *Tuftonian* would take pains to inquire into the matter it would find that one by one the colleges are getting rid of this antiquated idea of publishing the general catalogue in Latin, and the others, in this progressive age, will soon follow.

Wesleyan University is getting tired of being confounded with the Wesleyan of each and every Western state, and the *Argus* advocates a change of name, adding that the present name is one that shows it to be sectarian, and thereby diminishes the number of students.

The primary school system of college government has passed away in great part, but vestiges of it still remain. One feature still existing is compulsory attendance at church. For minors whose parents wish them to go it is well enough, but those who do not wish their sons to be compelled to attend, and the students over twenty-one, should have some voice in the matter. Many of the leading institutions are making changes in this regard, and we hope our faculty will consider the matter.—*Cadet.*

It is "inexpedient, all things considered, at the present time," the trustees of Tufts college have voted, "to open the college to women." We would like to know what some of those "all things" are that were considered. The other words "at the present time" lay the subject on the table to be taken up before very long. The prejudice against allowing women the same privileges with men is slowly breaking down before the overwhelming evidence in its favor.—*Independent.*

LITERARY.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

THE Indian question is an old one, and has been discussed until threadbare at every visible point, and yet no satisfactory solution of it has thus far been reached. A few thousand people, of a despised race, a mere handful compared with our population, have been, from the beginning of our history, a source of almost endless trouble and expense—a sort of gigantic tape-worm within our national organism, occupying the space and absorbing the food needful to the free expansion of our vital organs, giving us, at times, acute pain, by the violence of its struggles, and requiring the constant attendance of a physician. How best to remedy this abnormal condition of the body, is the unsolved problem. The physicians have never before met with just such a case, and are not agreed as to the best method of removing the worm. One school, with Washington and Jefferson at its head, has prescribed the patient and steady application of kindness, justice, sympathy, fidelity to treaty obligations, and a liberal provision for moral, intellectual and industrial education. These have maintained that such a course of treatment would so change the substance of the beast, that it could be taken up and incorporated into the living tissues of our national being, and thus become a source of strength and good.

An opposing school of physicians, however, have

maintained that this is impossible; that the animal is not susceptible of such transformation, and cannot even be induced to take the essential part of the medicine recommended. "It must be removed, both in form and in substance, from the system," they say; "but not too suddenly, lest there be violent reaction. Give us the case. We will kill the brute little by little, and remove it gradually. We will tread on its tail, to see it wriggle and squirm. We will blacken it all over with slander, load it with abuse, enrage it with insult, bind it with tyranny, and choke it with injustice. We will deceive it with hypocrisy, entrap it with guile, surprise it with broken treaties, and impoverish by robbery. We will drug it with hatred, distrust and revenge, until it shall come to pass, that the horrid thing will shrink away to nothing, and pass forever out of sight."

Thus the doctors have been divided in their opinion, and the friends of the nation have not known what to do. Some well-meaning but simple-minded people have shrunk, with extreme loathing and disgust, from this latter course of treatment; but the greater number have inclined to it, and the result has been a compromise. Both prescriptions have been kept always at hand, and administered, the former occasionally and in small doses, the latter frequently and generously.

A hundred and ten years have elapsed since this case was first taken up by our national physicians; and we behold the beast, once such a frightful monster, now beautifully reduced in size, much broken in spirit, its struggles and convulsions becoming less and less frequent, less and less violent, and its hold upon life less secure. But now, alas! just as we begin to see these indications of improvement, and when we are no longer in doubt, as to what medicines have brought about this salutary effect, and to what physicians the credit is due; when we might reasonably begin to hope, that a vigorous continuance of the former course of treatment would rid us of this evil sometime within a century; just at this important crisis, new difficulties are springing up on every hand.

Penurious, little-souled men, whose gold is their God, are grumbling about the expense. "The doctor's charges are extortionate," they say; "out of all proportion to the good they have accomplished." Sentimental, chicken-hearted people, mostly women, like Helen Jackson, and such as read home missionary reports, and who pretend that they have discovered something almost human in the brute, are making no end of fuss about what they call the "cruel treatment" it has received. They point at the doctors, and cry, "shame! shame!" and blush, as if they themselves had somehow been mixed up in a great wrong. Cranky, shallow-brained radicals, who are always opposed to existing institutions, and always ready to lend a helping hand to every new movement, are falling into line; and these all are demanding that the attending physicians be discharged at once, and that the patient be given over entirely to the homœopathists.

But just how far our great and noble country—our Christian country, which has declared that "all men are created free and equal, and in possession of certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—our generous country, which stretches out her arms to the paupers, criminals and imbeciles of all the world, and says: "Come unto me all ye that are indolent and naked and hungry, and ye that are lawless and turbulent and seditious, come, and I will give you lands and citizenship and welcome"—just how far *this* glorious country will accede to the insolent, unreasonable demands of these fanatics, is uncertain. And, therefore, just when and where and how this whole matter will terminate, it is impossible to predict.

AT EVENTIDE.

WHEN golden sunbeams gleam athwart the sky,
Like Daylight's armies hastening to the sun,
On pinions, swift as light, I seem to fly,
Among the shadows, till the day is done.

My steed of steel, beneath me, seems to know
The joy intense which thrills in every nerve,
And, like a maiden proud her grace to show,
From each obstruction doth unbidden swerve.

The god of day, at the horizon's rim,
Seems lingering there, to watch my silent flight,
And o'er the hills, as though in fear of him,
Peeps the pale moon, the silvery queen of night.

Between these two, the almost silent sound
Of yielding tire, among the drifting leaves,
Sings lullaby, as gliding o'er the ground
I seem to dream,—so well delight deceives.

The shadows lengthen, and the far-off west
Is glowing with the last long kiss of day.
The song birds, twittering secrets in the nest,
Forget to listen, as I wind my way.

And now a truant squirrel hears my call,
And scampers off, beneath his bushy tail,
Or runs a race along the rough stone wall,
And hides, at last, within a hollow rail.

Oh! Nature finds within the wheelman's heart
Ah echoing chord for every living thing.
At her command the warm blood seems to start
Through every vein. He cannot help but sing.

And through the stillness, on his homeward way,
The rich notes of his ringing, manly voice
Burst forth, for very joy, into a lay,
Whoever hearing must with him rejoice.

—*Wheelman.*

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE great telegraph and railroad strike of recent date, and newspaper items in regard to similar strikes, constantly bring to our minds the doings and threats of Labor Unions, together with their terrible results. We have become anxious in regard to the future welfare of our workingmen, and with equal anxiety await the issues of battle. What kind of an organization sprang forth from that seed which was implanted and germinated among the garment-cutters of Philadelphia in 1869; what branches it has put forth, and what manner of fruit it is likely to bear, are thoughts worthy of our consideration.

Since the organization of the Knights of Labor one thing in truth has been accomplished, and that one thing in the extension of the order. Its roots have fastened themselves upon thousands of workingmen for support, and receive nourishment as do the root-feeders of the elm furnish it with life. Its laws or objects are declared in the preamble of its constitution to be, the unification of labor, with the object of putting a check upon the power of aggregated wealth, and of obtaining the adoption of a system which will secure to the laborer the fruit of his toil. Now, this is all well and good. We have no fault whatever to find with the aims and principles of this order, but we cannot forbear speaking a word in condemnation of some of its later developments.

It must be admitted that strikes are the mediums of Labor Unions for the accomplishment of their objects and that they are made at their instigation to bring the manufacturer into submission.

All skilled in the same craft at the time of a strike are required to lay down their tools at the same time, although some of one section of the country are receiving good wages, but must leave their work because of the complaints of this class in another quarter. No attention seems to be paid by the Union to the danger to which they are exposing their members. A small provision has been made, however, for the needy by means of a permanent fund. But how far this goes to relieve those who are bound hand and foot by its toils and stratagems is answered by the large number seen begging upon the streets in every place where there is a strike. And, as a matter of course, this fund melts away, as it were, under the bright lights of the brotherhood.

Overlooking for a moment the interests of the striker and turning to the citizen, who is not of this faction, we behold the base injustice which the Knights bring upon his head. He is subject to their caprices and often-times places his life in the balance. This may be illustrated by a glance at the freight-handlers' strike. At that time men lost heavily. Stock trains were held back, produce became worthless and freight houses were overcrowded. This strike was planned by the Knights of Labor. So, I say, that they offer no practical benefits to their members.

Again: according to the constitution of the United States, every citizen becomes a traitor to the Government by a transgression of its preamble. So, in like manner, the Knights of Labor and all other kindred organizations become guilty of the same offence, when they suffer their members to take the lives of American citizens and sanctions their base and dastardly deeds. This they have done. During the railroad strike at Baltimore, they upheld the strikers in their crimes and time and again have they stood in open defiance of our militia.

In substance, it amounts to a tyranny, with the Knights domineering over their subjects and compelling employers to submit or suffer the consequences.

In a New York *Tribune* of recent date we read that the Knights of Labor had ordered 300 workingmen of Lynn, Mass., to abandon their work, with the avowed object of strengthening the cause of the Brockton strikers. This case, which has many parallels upon each bloody page of its records, shows as well as any, perhaps, their mode of procedure. They believe in compulsion rather than arbitration.

They fail to comprehend the fact that manufacturers have rights and privileges of their own and that they could become great factors of philanthropy, if they would substitute for the rulings of base injustice, the one word arbitration. Labor Unions work both ways; when the boycotter's club, aimed at the head of the manufacturer is drawn back, it hits the head of the laborer with a crushing blow. And as soon as the workingmen learn that they are weakened

in the same degree as their employers through the machination of Labor Unions, then and only then will they recognize the tyrannical power from which they have escaped.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS.

NATIONS are gradually losing the essence of despotism. Tyranny will eventually be rooted out of all national civilization. Social influences are wonderfully more democratic than they were at that time in the reign of King James when the imperial throne re-echoed the flaming words of the scourging Attila, "I am the hammer of the universe," and justice reeled for a moment. But, if "things are what they seem" we shall ever, as then, find the patriotism of a Demosthenes rising up to subdue the triumphs of the Philip. And it was worthy to have put into history this decay of the right of kings, for about this point centred one of the bitterest, yet most perfect, controversies that ever adorned the literature of man.

When Charles the First held the English sceptre, the fight between the crown and Parliament was on the eve of a brighter day. Puritans had been forced to a freer soil. Religion was shaken to its foundation. The laws were trampled in the dust. The throne was exalted above the ken of human knowledge. Its prerogative was secured by sealing to its jurisdiction all institutions of known character. The king murdered whom he liked. He usurped all political influence, committed the grossest depredations, yet his body was held as inviolable as the laws of nature are unchangeable. This was received as the right let fall from above upon potentates.

Hobbes' "Leviathan," termed "the hugest metaphysical monster ever chased through the black waters of controversy," grants to sovereigns the most absolute tyranny. Because the subject obeys the laws, he is the author of his master's actions, and therefore is punished for misdemeanors and crimes committed by the sovereign. Could there be anything more unjust?

Of the many myths and whims, born in superstition, and now enslaving the minds of many, no offspring was ever so inhuman as this mythical idea of impunity by a divine right. The originality of kings was, indeed, as ancient as that of the sun, and for this reason should not the crown's protection be as orderly and as freedom-loving as the sun's rays? The inhabitants of the earth were not created merely for the sun to shine upon, and if we complete the analogy we would say that the subjection of the people ought not to be the means of satisfying an overbearing king. The province of the throne is to direct the affairs of the nation. In as ancient history as is recorded, it is doubtful whether the kings of the Jews did what they "listed with impunity," for their very doctrine promulgates a Christian liberty, not slavery.

Cicero in "De Legibus" laid down the principles of Pindar, Plato and others that magistrates should be subject to laws of the people. How else could there be unity and justice? The kings themselves never made the laws but are only representative heads and not peers of the people. Truly, the powers be from above but not the magistrate, as some would interpret the text.

The divine right of kings overrules all justice, demoralizes all national faith and is so thoroughly loaded with perjury and baseness that no one will trust his safety or liberty for a moment.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

OUR ALUMNI IN CHICAGO.

As our readers may remember, we began last year a series of sketches with the above head. Our correspondent, after three sketches retired for a vacation, but is now here again.

ALBERT R. SABIN.

I send the UNDERGRADUATE a mention of another notable alumnus of Middlebury college now living in Chicago, and making actual practical application and use of the tutelage of his *alma mater*. I refer to Prof. Albert R. Sabin, who is so thoroughly identified with our public schools, and has been with higher institutions of learning in this vicinity, during the past twenty-two years. He was born in Saxton's River, in Windham county, Vt., Sept. 30th, 1837, and came of a family well known in that part of Vermont for several generations. He was fitted for college at Monson (Mass.) Academy, and entered Middlebury in 1859; remained three years, when the promptings of patriotism and duty to his country, when its flag and integrity were assailed and threatened with destruction, impelled him to accept a captain's commission, under which he recruited a company in Addison county, led it to the field as Co. C. 9th Vt. Inf. He was soon

after taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; paroled and sent to Camp Douglass, Chicago; soon became dissatisfied with the monotony of camp life, resigned and made application to the Board of Education for a principalship of one of our public schools, obtained a certificate of qualification, and assumed the duties of the same in November, 1863, and has been principal of one or another of the public schools most of the time since. At the time of the great fire in 1871 his school and his personal effects were burned out, and he counts himself one of the relics of that disastrous and unparalled conflagration. After the fire he was principal of another school and of the West Division high school; then accepted the principalship of Lake Forest Academy (a few miles from Chicago in a center of intelligence, wealth and refinement) and was such for five years; in the meantime had the superintendency of the schools of the county of Lake, in which Lake Forest is located; then accepted the proffered position of professor of Latin in the Lake Forest University (Presbyterian) one of the most flourishing institutions of learning in the west, —projected by a number of men among whom were Vermonters, notably the wealthy grocer, Ezra J. Warner, a Middlebury valedictorian and a son of the place,—and remained there two years, when he resigned and accepted a call to return to Chicago, which he did, and has been the principal of the Franklin school the past few years, the largest of Chicago's public schools, having forty six teachers and twenty-three hundred pupils, all under his direction and management. In these different capacities this man, who is proud of his *alma mater*, has evidenced that he is an educator of high acquirements, scholarship, intellectual penetration, signal skill and executive ability as a manager and instructor, and he has the esteem and confidence of parents and pupils and a highly honorable reputation in this vicinity, where he is known.

When in college he was well known in musical circles in western Vermont, where he taught singing, and was recognized as a tenor singer with a voice of great compass and clearness. Since he has been in Chicago he has led the choir of one of the largest churches (2d Presbyterian) in the city; has for several years been president of the Chicago choral society, and all of the oratorios we have had have been at his instance and through his negotiations, and the music loving people in this vicinity owe him a debt of gratitude for the privilege they have had of hearing the world-famed singers, Nilsson and Parepa, in the oratorios. Mr. Sabin sang tenor solos with them in Elijah and the Creation. He is a central figure in artistic musical concerts and kindred entertainments —this alumnus of Middlebury.

In 1862, before going to the front, he married Mary Barber, the accomplished daughter of the late Edward D. Barber of Middlebury, lawyer, politician and editor. They nave one child, a son sixteen years of age, Stewart Barber Sabin, who passed an examination last fall for admission to college, but the time for his matriculation was deferred for one year on account of his health. Mrs. Sabin and the son are accomplished in vocal and instrumental music, and the family is a happy one and have a pleasant and cheerful home. Mrs. S. and her brother, Edward D. Barber, who lives in Chicago, are the only survivors of the family; her father died in 1855 at Lake Dunmore; her mother in Chicago, in 1865.

L. W. P.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Norman Hudson, the well-known Shakespearean scholar, died suddenly at his home in Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday, Jan. 15. He had been sick since Christmas with throat trouble. This developed into a tumor and he was obliged to submit to an operation but his vitality being so low he was not able to rally.

Mr. Hudson was born at Cornwall, Vt., Jan. 28, 1814. His father being a farmer he had none of the advantages of higher education beyond those at reach on the farm, and his earliest trade was far from being of a literary or clerical character. He began as an apprentice to learn coach making. But with an insatiable appetite for books he was constantly reading all he could obtain, not touching at all the novels, but devoting his energies to such works as "Butler's Analogies," "Plutarch's Lives" and others of that character. At this time he began to read Shakespeare. His hard mental work so told upon him that he could not sleep at night or work by day, and he was troubled with fearful headache. Being determined to pursue his studies further he entered Middlebury College with Hon. E. J. Phelps, Minister to England, and graduated in 1840.

For a number of years he taught in the South,

making the plays of Shakespeare his one study. Soon he wrote out his opinion of them in the form of a lecture which showed ripeness of thought and mastery of language. These subsequently being issued through the press were the foundation of the author's fame. In 1844, Mr. Hudson removed to Boston where he immediately began his series of lectures.

He became intimate in literary circles and his acquaintance with Dr. William Croswell, rector of the Church of the Advent, led to his admission to the deaconate in the Episcopal church in 1849. In 1852 he became editor of the *Churchman*, a weekly religious paper, then published in New York. This position he held for three years and subsequently established and edited for two years the *Church Monthly*. For a few months he was editor of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*.

In 1851 his first edition of "*Shakespeare's Plays*" appeared, and this, properly speaking, was the first time the poet's plays had been edited in this country. His only parochial charge was that of Litchfield, Ct., from 1858 to 1860. For three years during the war he served as chaplain in the regiment of N. Y. Volunteer Engineers. In this period he was put under arrest and in consequence of that afterward published a pamphlet entitled, "A Chaplain's Campaign with General Butler," in which he was very severe upon Butler.

Since 1865 Mr. Hudson had resided principally in Cambridge and though he had frequently officiated in parish churches on Sunday, the most of his time had been devoted to the teaching of Shakespeare and other English authors.

In 1870, "School Shakespeare" in three volumes was published; in '72 Shakespeare's "Life, Art and Character" and later on a volume of sermons.

He was the author of other publications, including "Letter-Book of English Poetry," "Text-Book of English Prose," and the "Classical English Reader." The Harvard edition of Shakespeare was his latest work of prominence.

Personally Mr. Hudson was said to be a man of marked peculiarities. He cared little for the opinions of others when they were at variance with his own, and would not have been troubled if he had had to stand against the world. He had the courage of his convictions almost more than any other man of his time. In appearance he was thought to resemble Carlyle. His life-work had been primarily the study of the one great subject of Shakespeare, and his English text-books were a vigorous protest "against putting young students through a course of mere nibbles and snatches from a multitude of authors, where they cannot stay long enough with any one to develop any real taste for him or derive any solid benefit from him." The degree of A. M. was conferred by Trinity college in 1850 and that of LL. D. by Middlebury college in '81. In 1852 he marrted the eldest daughter of the late Henry Bright of Northampton.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'46. Hon. J. W. Stewart has returned to Washington.

'59. Rev. S. L. Blake of Fitchburg has declined a call to Sioux Falls, Dak. He was one of the speakers at the convention of Christian Workers at Keene, N, H.

'61. George E. Plumbe is the editor of the weekly edition of the Chicago *News*.

'62. A. F. Walker, Rutland, has been confined for some time with rheumatic fever.

'63. Richard S. Tuthill of Chicago has resigned the position of United States District Attorney for the Northwestern district of Illinois and will return to the private practice of law.

'64. Rev. G. R. W. Scott, D. D., of Fitchburg has been given a vacation of six months by the Rollstone Church, and sailed for Europe with his family, December 5. They will spend the winter in Southern Germany. Dr. Scott's church is in a flourishing condition. The spiritual interest for the past year has been very great.—*Congregationalist.*

'70. J. C. Porter, of Saratoga, was in town for a few days.

'71. Spring of '52—among the green hills of Vermont—date, May 15—place, Middlebury—name, Ed. J. Davenport—bouncing boy and good looking—lived among his native hills till '71—got his sheepskin at Middlebury college in that year—struck out for the promised land—which meant Minneapolis—no delay in winning fame—deputy clerk under Dan Albaugh till '74—clerk municipal court till '77—tried to get to bar in '74—succeeded—practiced five years—great suc-

cess—swung into county clerk's chair in '80—big vote—every town in county but one—only four votes behind in that—model clerk—seldom gets mad—ought to get mad oftener—answers 45,000 questions a day—best clerk ever had—old time Mason—a thirty-two degreer—friends limitless.—*Minn. Journal.*

'76. [For the remainder of this volume we intend giving the biographies, in a very brief way, of the members of several classes. As we understand that the class of '76 is to have a reunion this year we therefore, make it an interest to them to outline their members first.—ED.]

J. W. Abernethy,—valedictorian of his class—Ph.D. from Yale in '78,—A. M. from Midd. in '79,—instructor in Rhetoric and Eng. Lit. in Midd., '79–'80, Prof. of Eng. Lit. and History in the Adelphi Institute, Brooklyn,—associated with the editor of the *Eclectic*,—has published *The Academic Orthœpist* and several other works,—recently delivered a lecture on "Tennyson" in Brooklyn.

W. S. Austin,—A. M. from Midd.—taught school—studied law in Iowa—admitted to the bar—practiced his profession until recently in Tacoma, Wash. Ty.,—law register of the land office in Vancouver, W. T.

E. H. Baxter,—M. D. from Univ. of Vt., '83,—teacher at Saranac Lake, N. Y., and Westport, N. Y.—practicing medicine at Hyde Park, Mass.

T. E. Boyce—philosophical prize—A. M. from Midd. '81,—Prof. of the Nat. Sciences and Higher Mathematics in Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill.

W. I. Brown,—student at Boston School of Oratory—teacher at Rutland, Vt., Kearney, Neb,, and Laramie City, Wyo., since '82,—A. M. from Midd. '79.

W. R. Cray,—successful lawyer at Minneapolis, Minn., member of the firm of Shaw & Cray.

Edward Dana,—popular lawyer at Rutland, Vt.—town clerk of the same since '85.

O. W. Dodge,—practicing law in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

E. H. Eastman,—Prof. of Latin and Math. at Callanan Coll., Des Moines,—principal of schools at Winterset, Iowa.

E. C. Evans,—Salutatorian,—student and tutor at Oberlin Sem.,—graduated at Yale Theo. Sem.—pastor at Norwood, N. Y., Brainerd, Minn., and St. Paul, Minn., since '84,—editor of *Brainerd Congregationalist.*

C. G. Farwell,—A. M. from Midd., '79,—principal of Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt.,—Prof. of Latin and Greek at Providence, R. I.

W. W. Gay,—lawyer, town clerk and auditor at Malone, N. Y.,—telegraph editor of Springfield *Republican*,—held position on Chicago *Tribune*,—now connected with staff of Chicago *News*,—Class poet.

H. P. James,—A. M. '79,—grad. at Oberlin Theo. Sem.,—Pastor at Weybridge, Vt., Corinth, Vt.

C. L. Linsley,—living at Alstead, N. H. He was not in good health and is now doing business in Bellows Falls, Vt., which will admit of his being in the open air.

W. A. Remele,—Yale Theo. Sem., '79,—Pastor at Pomfret, Vt. and in Dakota Ty.,—now at home in Middlebury on account of poor health.

G. F. B. Willard,—teacher at Whitehall, N. Y.,—M. D. from St. Louis Med. College,—practiced at Middlebury and now at Vergennes, Vt.

Others who did not graduate were Hiland Hall; D. M. Woodbury, who entered Tufts and graduated with honors; Salisbury who was expelled; Stanley Kitchell, a lawyer in Minneapolis, Minn.; C. M. Prynne,—his health failed him,—private sec'y of Samuel Bowles of the Springfield *Republican*—held a position on staff of same—editorial writer on St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*,—was in charge of Sunday edition of Providence *Journal.*

'77. J. M. Hull has resigned from the church at Windsor, Vt., and accepted call to Kingston, Mass.

'80. S. B. Cady is at present located at Somerville, Mass. His address is 6 Brastow avenue.

'80, F. A. Parker is now practicing law at Rock Island, Ill.

'80. H. O. Cady is civil engineer in Boston.

'82. Edwin Oliver has left the Troy *News*, at Troy, N. Y., and is pursuing journalistic work in Chicago.

'82. C. G. Leavenworth has been elected by the Rutland Producers Marble Company to take charge of their branch office in Cleveland. He was in Middlebury before assuming his new position.

'83. We learn that C. G. Wilson has been married.

'83. F. E. Frisbie is employed temporarily as conductor of Pullman Palace car in Dakota.

'83. J. B. O'Neill has received an appointment to to the Carney Hospital, South Boston, Mass.

'83. Jesse Stearns is tutoring the Freshmen.

'84. R. J. Barton stopped at the college on his way back to Hartford Theo. Sem. He had been absent on account of sickness.

'85. F. T. McLeod is at present preaching in Economy, Can.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Mr. Bolton says his wagon ought to be a *good* wagon.

Masquerade ball is a great theme of conversation just at present.

There was a very pleasant but small private party at the rink last week.

Prof. and Mrs. Eaton received at their home Saturdays 16th and 23d.

Chapel singing is as good as usual (?) but where is our quartette this term?

Mrs. E. M. Sayre and daughter have returned to their home in Proctor.

There are several ladies from down town who are taking special courses.

All, or very nearly all, the students were present at the opening of this term.

H. L. Bailey, '86, and James T. Clark, '87, remained in town over the holidays.

We have two expert snow-shoers among our faculty; but where is our college snow-shoe club?

Col. T. M. Chapman and family have started for Florida to spend the remainder of the winter.

We still hear occasional remarks about polo. But the prospective college team is likely to remain prospective.

Ice-skating has been scarce and poor thus far, but as the creek is still open in many places the skaters are still hopeful.

Geo. R. Wales, '87, assisted by Edwin Dewey Howe, '87, took Prof. Mead's classes while he was called away by his daughter's death.

A number of the students intend to go to Burlington to attend the carnival on the 18th and 19th of next month. The days of carnival are 15 to 19 inclusive.

Although breakfast is from 8 to 8:45 we still see the ever-late students on the run to the boarding hall while the last bell is ringing, and rushing breathless into chapel at the echo of the last stroke.

Will Bond, who has been in Burlington for some time past, has returned to Middlebury. He was very low for several weeks with typhoid fever, but is now convalescent and staying with his father, F. A. Bond.

Misa Cora Porter is again in the social circle. Her recovery from a severe run of typhoid fever has been rapid and remarkable. We are glad to say it has left none of the bad effects which are so common after a fever.

A company of Seventh-Day Baptists are in town acting as missionaries for their church. They go about holding parlor meetings, explaining and supporting their doctrines. We have not heard of their success.

On returning after the holidays we were pleased to see Miss Hattie Chapman again in town. She has been spending the summer and fall in the West and in New York city. We do not know that she is taking any course at the college this term.

The disturbances, which we must always expect in the fall, before the charm of college life shows itself to the Freshman in its literary rather than sporting light, are past, and all are doing the regular routine of work in a true student-like manner.

This year has seen as yet little of the social life. It is probably due to the series of religious meetings which are being held at both the Methodist and Congregational church. Miss Woodbury of Massachusetts is assisting at the Methodist and the Rev. Mr. Mills of Rutland at the Congregational.

Last week the lock on the library door got out of order so that it could not be opened. This gave the librarians a very commanding position. For two hours they stood at the door shouting "Go round, go round," or "go down below, you can't get in here." Why didn't they put a card on the door?

Rev. Dr. Hamlin, late President of the college, was very agreeably surprised on his seventy-fifth birthday, which occurred recently, by the gift of $500 in cash from friends in Lexington and vicinity to aid him in paying for the home he bought and now occupies at Lexington, Mass.—*Middlebury Register.*

Miss Daisy Edgerton, '87, who has been dangerously ill for some weeks past with typhoid fever, is fast improving. She has been out riding and is receiving calls from her numerous friends. While we

congratulate her on her recovery it is with regret that we say she will not be able, this term at least, to join her class.

The day of prayer for colleges was observed on Thursday, the 28th.

John S. Zelie, '87, formerly of Middlebury, now in Williams, spent the holidays here and in New Haven. He met with a very hearty reception at the hands of the many friends which his two years' stay with us had made. Though he is well pleased with Williams, he does not seem to have lost his regard for his old "Alma Mater."

The first of the term a petition, signed by all of the students, asking for a change in hours, was presented to the faculty. On considering it they granted the arrangement for this term as a trial of its desirability. Under this new time-table the bell rings as follows: Rising, 7:30; chapel, 8:45; noon recitation, 11:30; other bells as before.

Mrs. Laura Mead Parker, wife of Dr. E. M. Parker and daughter of Principal and Mrs. C. D. Mead, died suddenly on Saturday at her home in Brockton, Mass. The remains arrived here on the early train Tuesday morning, and the funeral was largely attended that afternoon from Mr. Mead's residence, Rev. Mr. Speare officiating. The age of the deceased was 22 years.

Tobogganing, coasting, skating and snow-shoeing have taken Burlington by storm. The students enter heartily into the sports and are having an enjoyable Vermont winter. Why has Middlebury gone to sleep? If we can't build a chute and have tobogganing we surely ought to take advantage of our position on a hill. We have a fine slide from the chapel across the campus through Starr park and down the road as far as Mrs. Goodrich's and we ought to use it.

The Bible society meetings held at the Congregational church on Monday afternoon and evening were fairly well attended. It is to be regretted that more were not present, as the information given was of a sort not often obtainable. The speakers both afternoon and evening were Rev. Drs. Gilman and McLean of New York, secretaries of the American Bible society, and Rev. L. H. Elliott, secretary of the Vermont Bible society. The object of these meetings was to acquaint people with the work of the organizations, tell what had been done here and in foreign lands and explain the needs of the societies.

EXCHANGES.

Several Christmas or holiday numbers appear among our exchanges, the most conspicuous being the *Tuftonian* and the *College Mercury*. They are very neat and make a pleasing contrast to the usual covers of college papers in general.

The *University Herald*, after a longer absence from our table than is desirable, is again before us. It has ten columns of local news and fourteen of literary articles. The *Herald* ought to be very interesting to to the students of Syracuse, and we have no doubt that it is.

The *University Quarterly* is a very good magazine, from the University of New York city. Probably the aim of the editors in having it a quarterly instead of a monthly is to be different from everybody else. But we think that a monthly would be an improvement. A good many things get stale in three months, and would be more enjoyable when new.

A new exchange to us is the *Purdue*, from Purdue University, Indiana. This being an industrial or mechanical school, we must not expect as much from the paper as from those which come from our classical colleges. Therefore, being warned in time, we take up the January number, and find a new editor in charge, and he has done pretty well, considering his inexperience. He will be a good editor before he gets through, if he improves some.

Perhaps the most aristocratic looking paper on our table is the Rutgers *Targum*. The contents are interesting, and we like to get the *Targum* every time.

Why doesn't the *Oberlin Review*, with 1400 students to back it, have something more interesting in it? Its literary department is slim, and yet we thought Oberlin was a very literary college. The holiday number is an improvement, both in looks and contents, and the *Review* ought to be at least as good as that every time.

Another paper that isn't up to the times though with a heavy backing, is the *Hillsdale Herald*. This has the largest circulation of any college paper (as far as we know) but it is not in good form. Cut the page down to half the size, and print as a bi-weekly, with the requisite number of pages, and the *Herald* would be vastly more pleasing to the eye.

We like the *Haverfordian*. It is attractive in form, outside and in, and ranks high among college journals.

Several four-page school papers from the West have found their way to our sanctum, asking for exchange. We grant their requests and they will find their names at the end of the column, with the others. We may get time to notice some of them before long.

The *Troy Polytechnic* is an interesting paper, in its second volume. Our western exchanges talk about western ambition, but the East is ahead of them yet. The *Troy Polytechnie* is far ahead of of most of our Western exchanges, although it is so young.

Another *Polytechnic* is from Brooklyn. It, and its companion, the *Adelphian*, are the best Academy exchanges on our list.

Next at hand is the *Cadet* with a wound to heal from the heartless Fairfield *Journal*. Suppose you are the State steal crowd, you are in good company. The U. V. M. agricultural department labors under the accusation and thrives on it. Kites fly *only* against the wind. Call up the crew and whistle for a wind, bro. *Cadet*.

We can not refrain from noticing No.'s 7 and 8 of *The Dartmouth* as especially good in their literary articles. "Watching" is a realistic sketch.

The *Colby Echo* is all torn up about college politics and we join in its condemnation of bossism, and yet were not the old literary college societies the sources of as much amateur "fine work" as the fraternities of to day? And that college politics are "disreputable and un-American," we doubt. The fraternities choose the best men in the college, and from their number strive to elect those who shall best administer the affairs of the college world.

The UNDERGRADUATE acknowledges the receipt of the following exchanges since its last issue: Archon, Ariel, Bates Student, Bowdoin Orient, Cadet, Campus, Colby Echo, College Argus, College Mercury, College Rambler, College Message, College Chips, Central College Gem, Dartmouth, Delta Upsilon Quarterly, Emporia Collegian, Hatchet, Haverfordian, Hillsdale Herald, Irving Literary Gazette, Lombard Review, Michigan Argonaut, News Letter, Normal News, North Western, Ottawa Campus, Oberlin Review, Phillipian, Polytechnic, Purdue, Res Academicæ, Rouge et Noir, Rockford Seminary Magazine, Sunbeam, Starkey Seminary Quarterly, Targum, Troy Polytechnic, Tuftonian, University Cynic, University Herald, University Quarterly, University Review, Wm. Jewell Student, W T I, Yankton Student, York Collegian.

REVIEWS.

A notable feature of the January magazines is the number of stories they offer representing that increasingly important and unique element in our literature drawn from the peculiarly American phase of life of the South. It indicates the extent to which this field is being worked. "Unc' Edinburg's Droundin'," in *Harper's*, is one of the best of darkey dialect stories. The tale is from the lips of "Unc' Edinburg," a stirring of his recollections, and his picturesque narration adds the last charm to a romance transpiring among some of the First Families of Virginia in the Utopian days "before the war." It may be remarked, by the way, that the old darkey gives all the high coloring of the most pleasurable retrospection to those ante-bellum days; and the actual, tho' mortifying, pride, with which the freed darkey in Frank Stockton's story in the *Century*, looks back to his position when a slave, with his old mistress, and the chagrin with which he relinquishes it, reflect half humorously and half pathetically on his assumption of a new dignity as a freedman. In Mr. Page's story the dialect is employed with the greatest success because it is replete with the novelty and raciness of the darkies' idiom. Unless a dialect has this feature of freshness, or that of euphony, as the patois of Mr. Cable's Creoles, it is only irksome to the reader in the difficulties of orthography it presents. In this way the Tennesseean dialect in Joel Chandler Harris' story, Trouble on Lost Mountain in the *Century* is almost tedious.

Altogether the *Harper's* is an unusually good number. The first of its Contents, Winter in Devonshire, a Sketch, by Lucie C. Lillie, is a very agreeably written account of the attractions of that historically interesting county. The illustrations are various and quite in harmony with the article. Christmas-tide with the Germans before Paris, by Archibald Forbes, is a contribution entertaining enough to be worthy of so famous a *racounteur*, in which the author draws on the stock of his wide and wonderfully varied experiences. A Lampful of Oil, by George R. Gibson, is a complete and very interesting paper in the series on Great American Industries. Domestic and Court Customs of Persia, by S. G. W. Benjamin, considering his articles in the *Century* on Teheran, indicate that that the author employed well his leisure as U. S. Minister at the court of Persia. Act Third of She Stoops to Conquer introduces some of Abbey's best illustra-

tions. In Indian Summer, Part VII., Mr. Howells rather wearies and puts us out of patience with the vagaries of his women which Colville's sustained wit hardly relieves. The carriage accident at the close, like a flash from an electric light, shows up the true situation and will probably precipitate matters to a satisfactory outcome at the expense of poor Colville's soundness of body. Mr. Howells introduces himself in the new Editor's Study with consummate tact, which will engage popularity for this new department, the interest of which this first number guarantees. The Militia and the Army, by General McClellan, Part XIII. of East Angels, Hunting a Mythical Pallbearer, by Moncure D. Conway, and "Sis," A [Southern] Sketch, complete the number.

The frontispiece of the *Century* is a portrait of Verdi, the composer, on whom there is an article by Frederick A. Schwab. S. G. W. Benjamin concludes The City of Teheran. The Bostonian still goes on. Feathered Forms of Other Days, by R. W. Shufeldt, is an article for zoologists. The Cloverfields' Carriage, by Frank R. Stockton, is a pretty weak story, for which the darkey talk in it does not compensate. Trouble on Lost Mountain, by Joel Chandler Harris, is a story suggestive of Charles Egbert Craddock's, but of rather a lighter shade. Typical Dogs—Pointers, is illustrated by some cuts of fine dogs. Some of the other contents are, Some European Republicans, by W. J. Sinton, among the poetry, one of H. H.'s posthumous poems, and of the War Series, The Second Battle of Bull Run, by Gen. John Pope.

In the *Atlantic* Charles Egbert Craddock begins a new serial, In the Clouds, in her favorite setting of the Tennessee mountains, the beauty of which is certainly having a wide appreciation through her writings. There are also an historical paper by John Fiske, a story by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, The Free Negroes of North Carolina, by David Dodge, and the continuations of A Country Gentleman, The Princess Casamassima and The New Portfolio, etc.

Town Topics as it goes on gathers more and more the essential flavor of society, and it is not derogatory to a professed society journal, as such, to say how much this means that it is a reflection of the vanities. It embraces all the ways of dilettanteism, and is perhaps quite up to the best of taste and refinement to which American society has progressed. Count Chapolsky's contributions on New York Society are another help to seeing ourselves as others see us, if New York can represent the country. His observations are however perhaps too much confined to the drawing room to have any very valuable application.

In everything that enters into the make up of acceptable College Song books, those published by Oliver Ditson & Co. are unquestionably superior to all others. "Carmina Collegensia" ($3.00) an elegant volume, containing a complete collection of American and Foreign Student Songs, at once took its place as the song book *par excellence* years ago. After twenty or more editions, it remains the standard book of its kind and will probably so continue for years to come. Not long ago, to meet the demand for a cheaper edition, this house issued "Student Life in Song" ($1.50) with a charming introduction by Charles Dudley Warner and containing choice selections from the larger book including all its foreign student and miscellaneous songs.

To these favorite books has been added a third, the popularity of which is attested by the fact that every edition has been exhausted as fast as printed. This book, "College Songs" (mailed free for fifty cents) is unquestionably the best as well as the cheapest of its kind. It contains not only a selection of the best "old songs" but a splendid collection of new songs recently introduced in College circles, most of which are copyrighted and can be found in no other collection. Among them are such capital ones as "Paddy Duffy's Cart," "Darling Clementine," "Irish Christening," "Emmet's Lullaby," "McSorley's Twins," "Spanish Cavalier," "Solomon Levi," "Carve dat Possum," "Rosalie," "Good bye, my Lover, Good bye," and many more choice gems.

One of the best features of this, and the books first mentioned, is that all of the solos have piano accompaniments.

Those who desire the best College song books should see to it that they have the imprint of Oliver Ditson & Co.

A truly artistic and elegant work in chromo-lithography and the letter press is the Columbia Bicycle Calendar for 1869, just issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston. Each day of the year appears upon a separate slip, with a quotation pertaining to cycling from leading publications and prominent personages. The notable cycling events are given; and concise opinions of the highest medical

authorities; words from practical wheelmen, including clergymen and other professional gentlemen; the rights of cyclers upon the roads; general wheeling statistics; the benefits of tricycling for ladies; extracts from cycling poems; and much other interesting information. In fact, it is, in miniature, a virtual encyclopædia upon this universally utilized "steed of steel." The calendar proper is mounted upon a back of heavy board, upon which is exquisitely executed, in water-color effect, by G. H. Buck, of New York, a charming combination of cycliny scenes. As a work of convenient art, it is worthy of a place in office, library or parlor.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The $200,000 left to Vanderbilt University, Tenn., by the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt, is to be used in building a new fire-proof library building and purchasing more books.

School property in the South is valued at about $6,000,000 against $188,000,000 in the North.

The richest university in the world is that of Leyden in Holland. Its real estate alone is worth $4,000,000.

Moody has been at Dartmouth College, at Vassar, and at the town of Williamsport, where Dickinson College is located.

Hon. James G. Blaine is to deliver the Commencement oration at Dartmouth College next Jnne.

Secretary Bayard is to deliver the commencement address at the University of Kansas. He has received the degree of LL. D. from Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth.

Dr. J. G. Shurman, professor of philosophy and Ethics in Dalhousie College, at Halifax, N. S., has been appointed to the new chair of Ethics and Philosophy in Cornell University.

Prof. Newark, of the University of Indiana, has determined to write a political history of the United States, from 1760 to the present time. He has divided his history class into committees, and has given each committee a certain epoch to write upon. The history will be published under the name of Prof. Newkirk, but each student will be given credit for the work he does.

The Providence police have been raiding the students' room in Brown University for the purpose of recovering stolen signs.

More than 18, and less than 15 hours of study per week, is prohibited at Syracuse University.

There is a split in the Senior class at Brown. Legal counsel is to be employed in settling the difficulty.

Harvard is still the largest college in the country; Oberlin comes second, and Columbia has fallen to third place; Michigan is fourth, and Yale fifth.

At present the largest university in Europe is Rudolf Albrecht's of Vienna. It has 285 professors and 5,221 students.—*Crimson.*

Students at Amherst who do not attend to their gymnasium duties cannot receive a diploma at graduation.

Two bronze vases inlaid with gold and silver have been presented to Vassar by the Japanese Government in appreciation of the education given two students.

A movement is being made to remove Union College from Schenectady to Albany.

Over 2,500 volumes, containing the works and history of the Puritans, were purchased in London recently for the Princeton Seminary library.

Lowell has presented to Harvard library a collection of books numbering 688 volumes, picked up by him during his past eight years abroad. In the collection are some English and Italian works, but most are Spanish. Some of the volumes are of the greatest rarity and value.

The President and Fellows of Harvard have voted to establish a Peabody Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology, and have elected Frederic Ward Betnoric, A. M., as professor in that department.

In two particulars, Harvard may unquestionably claim superiority over all other colleges in America, in her library and in her gymnasium. Yet strange to say, of no two things do Harvard men seem less appreciative. The gymnasium and library are used by a large number of men, but not by as many as ought to use them.—*Harvard Crimson.*

In Harvard mathematics seem to be less popular than Greek and Latin. Since the new regime regarding elections in the college, eighty Freshmen have discontinued Latin, eighty Greek, and one hundred mathematics.

The students of John Hopkins University have es-

tablished a deliberative assembly resembling very much the English House of Commons. A speaker is elected twice a year, who performs all the duties of the speaker in the English House of Commons, and besides appoints the prime minister. The prime minister must always belong to the majority of the house, and he appoints a foreign and a home secretary who assist him in deliberation and debate. The *Nation* speaks very highly of the enterprise.

Sir James Paget has been tracing the course in life of 1000 medical students, taken at random from an English institute. He found that 23 out of the 1000 achieved distinguished success; 66 had considerable success; 507 made a living; 124 had a very limited success, not having made a fair practice within fifteen years after graduation, and 56 failed utterly. Nearly 10 per cent. (96) of the whole number left the profession after beginning either study or practice, 87 died after entering practice, and 41 died when students.

At Harvard, in Semitic languages 7 full courses are offered to the candidate from which to choose, in the classics 21 courses, in modern languages 14 courses, in philosophy 9 courses, in political science 13 courses. in history 16 courses, in music 6 courses are offered, of which the candidate must take 5, in mathematics 11 courses, in physics 26½, in chemistry 9, in natural history 16½, while in English there are 7. That is, there is less instruction given in English than there is in any other honor course with the exceptions of music and Sanscrit.

SPORTING.

From present appearances, Yale will have a strong hold on the baseball championship for '86.

Dartmouth will send men to the intercollegiate games next year, and a trainer has been engaged to take charge of the contestants.

Cornell will send a team to the intercollegiate sports this year, and will try to arrange baseball games with Yale, Harvard and Princeton.

Middlebury is trying to form a Vermont State Intercollegiate Baseball Association with University of Vermont and Norwich University.

Dartmouth will yot join the baseball league which Williams is proposing to form. She will stay in the league of which she is now a member.

The full back and two rushers are all of Princeton's present team that will play foot-ball next season. Seven of the men graduate this year, and will be unable to play another year.

In football this season Princeton has scored 657 points, and averaged in the nine games played 70 7-9 points. In eight games Yale has made 366 points, and averaged 43 3-4 points per game.

Mr. Burgess, the designer of the Puritan, expresses the greatest confidence that the new sloop just begun will beat the famous conqueror of the Genesta. The new boat's keel has just been towed to the yard.

Williams has twenty-five men in training for the nine and has also opened a toboggan slide. The football men have began to practice in the gymnasium for next fall's campaign. Williams' taking the championship has boomed football to a great extent.

The papers of the prominent preparatory schools of New England are agitating the question of forming an intercollegiate baseball league, to include Phillips Exeter, Phillips Andover, St. Pauls, St. Marks, and Adams Academies and the Boston Latin School.

The University of Pennsylvania has just opened a magnificent gymnasium, fitted up in the most approved style. They have secured the services of four trainers who are to direct their exercise, and have already a number of prizes and cups to compete for.

At the annual meeting of the Yale Athletic Association the following men were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, G. G. Haven, Jr., '87; Vice President, F. S. Kellogg, '87, S.; Treasurer, J. W. Allen, '88; Executive Committee, J. McElroy, Jr., '88, and G. B. Richards, '87, S.

The football team of the College of the City of New York and the Olympians, a graduate team of the same college, played a match at the Olympian rink. Intercollegiate rules governed the contest, which was won after half an hour's rapid play by the graduates by the score of 12 points to 2.

PLUNDER.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these—I've flunked again.

Nurse (to young husband)—"I am glad to announce, sir, that you have a beautiful bouncing son." Young husband (excited)—"Er—boy or g-girl?,'

Old Farmer (to amateur ditto)—"What do you feed your pigs?" Amateur Farmer—"Corn." O. F.—"In the ear?" A. F. (in disgust)—"No; in the mouth."

I sat me down and thought it o'er,
And found the maxim true:
It's easier to like a girl
Than make a girl like you.

"See hier, fadder. Dot celebrated Dr. Hammond says dot in a tousand years all mankind will be bald." "My gracious, my son, ish dot so? I guess may be den ve better mark our schtock of combs down."

A plausible explanation—"Mr. Dusenberry, sand soap has gone up two cents a pound. What's the reason?" "Because of the war in Burmah, my dear. The paper says 10,000 rebels are scouring the country."

Cornell manners: Illustrated lecture on general chemistry. Professor—"I will now treat, etc." Smith (who has been dozing under the influence of recent potations, half aroused by the familiar sound)—"Good f'r you, ol' boy."

Pa (who has been explaining certain facts about stoves)—"Now, Jimmy, do you know what a base-burner is?" Jimmy—"You bet your life." Pa—"Have we one in the house?" Jimmy—"Yes, sir, ma's slipper.

The June bug has the wings of gauze,
The lightning-bug has flame,
The bed-bug has no wings at all,
But he gets there just the same.

A Busy Woman—"You are kept pretty busy now-a-days," remarked a stranger to Mrs. Simmons, whose husband has a ranch on Onion Creek. "Yes, hardly get time to turn around. There is always something to keep one busy. If it ain't the cows it's the sheep; if it ain't the sheep it's the pigs, and if it ain't the pigs it's the children."

Rev. Joseph Cook is superintending his farm near Ticonderoga. The other day a lonely tramp, passing near the Cook "mowing" lot, heard a deep, sonorous voice cry out, like the call of a prophet: "Abandon the direct progression to the straight thitherward, and deviate by inclinatory and aberrant dextro-gyration into a dextral incidence. It was Ultimate America saying "Gee" to his oxen. The tramp fled for his life. The oxen crept under the hay-cart and cried.

Prof.: "That translation, Mr. R—, gave away the fact that you use a horse." Mr. R—"Oh, no, professor, I took great care to use words very different from those of a horse." Prof.—"Don't you suppose I know what the horse says?" Mr. R—"Ah, then, you use a horse, professor. Well, misery loves company."

A DUDE.

This is a dude
his ears pro-
trude in most

expansive mag-
OnituOde hisOcol O
lar of the late
st date surrou
nds—a ne
ck
a
t
t
e
n
uate, ten inches
long at any rate. A
gaudy tie surrounds his throat
belo w this comes a cut off coat
with far more buttons than
a go at. Neath all the rest
here is his vest with pla ted
w a tch chain not the best
these spindles
are his
le gs
you see
his pa
nts are
tig ht
as tig
ht can
be and
fit him
tigh ter
th an
his skin
his spin
dle legs
be nd
out and in his feet
the size of a coal bin.

This is a dude.

Cornell is making a bad precedent in importing a mummy. Most colleges get them easier. They are usually harvested after dark and are not always as well preserved as the Cornell scion of the Pharaohs. The

students use their scalpels upon them at five dollars a head. Some of the mummies sit in professors' chairs and are nominally alive. These have enough stale jokes in stock to make the average collegian atone for the fun he gets out of the others.

"I'm going to get married," said he, as he placed a hand upon the counter as large as a Dutch cheese, "and I want a wedding cake." "It is customary," said the pretty bakery girl, "now-a-days to have the materials of the cake harmonize with the calling of the bridegroom. For a musician, now, we have an oat cake; for a man who has no calling and lives upon his friends, the sponge cake; for a newspaper paragrapher, spice cake, and so on; what is your calling, please?" "I'm a pugilist." "Then you want a pound cake."

RICHMOND

STRAIGHT CUT NO. 1

CIGARETTES.

Cigarette Smokers who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

Richmond Straight Cut, No. 1,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Owing to numerous and base imitations of this popular brand the public are cautioned to observe that our signature appears on every package.

They are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs.

We use the genuine French Rice Paper, of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us, water marked with the name of the brand—

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1,

on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the old and orignal brand, and to observe that each package or box of

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT CIGARRTTES

bear the signature of

Allen & Ginter, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

Also manufacturers of well known brands, Richmond Gem, Opera Puffs, Pet and Little Beauties Cigarettes.

SMOKING TOBACCOS, Richmond Straight No. 1, Richmond Gem Curly Cut, Turkish Mixture, Perique Mixture, Old Rip, &c. &c.

Students Take Notice!

Please patronize those who advertise with us, and thus help your COLLEGE PAPER.

THIS SPACE
IS RESERVED BY
J. E. NEGUS,
CUSTOM TAILOR,
MIDDLEBURY, VT.

The best representative of American periodical literature, which appeals to readers by its own charms —New York Evening Post.

The Atlantic Monthly,

FOR 1886

Will contain Serial Stories by

CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK,

Aut or of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," "In the Tennessee Mountains," etc.

HENRY JAMES,

["The Princess Casamassima" will continue until August, 1886].

WILLIAM H. BISHOP,

Author of "The House of a Merchant Prince."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Will write for THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1886.

JOHN FISKE

Will contribute papers on United States History.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON

Will furnish a series of articles comparing French and English people, character, opinions, customs, etc.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH

Will contribute some Short Stories.

TRMS —$4 00 a year in advance, POSTAGE FREE; 35 cents a number. With superb life-size portraits of Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, or Holmes, $5 00; Each additional portrait, $1.00.

☞ The November and December numbers of the Atlantic will be sent free of charge to new subscribers whose subscriptions are received before December 20th.

☞ Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money-order, draft, or registered letter, to

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN &CO.

4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

MARSHALL'S

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

Jewelry, Silverware, Stationery, &c.

G. E. MARSHALL, Middlebury, Vt.

THE CENTURY

FOR 1885-86.

The remarkable interest in the War Papers and in the many timely articles and strong serial features published recently in The Century has given that magazine a regular circulation of

MORE THAN 200,000 COPIES MONTHLY.

Among the features for the coming volume, which begins with the November number, are:

THE WAR PAPERS BY GENERAL GRANT AND OTHERS.

These will be continued (most of them illustrated) until the chief events of the Civil War have been described by participants on both sides. General Grant's papers include descriptions of the battles of Chattanooga and the Wilderness. General McClellan will write of Antietam, General D. C. Buell of Shiloh, Generals Pope, Longstreet and others of the Second Bull Run, etc. etc. Naval combats, including the fight betweeu the Kearsarge and the Alabama, by officers of both ships, will be described.

Thr "Recollections of a Private," and special war papers of an anecdotal or humorous character will be features of the year.

SERIAL STORIES BY W. D. HOWELLS, MARY HALLOCK FOOTE AND GEORGE W. CABLE,

Mr. Howells's serial will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Mrs. Foote's is a story of mining life, and Mr. Cable's a novelette of the Acadians of Louisiana. Mr, Cable will also contribute a series of papers on Slave songs and dances, including negro serpent-worship, etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Include "A Tricycle Pilgrimage to Rome," illustrated by Pennell; Historical Papers by Edward Eggleston, and others; Papers on Persia, by S. G. W. Benjamin, lately U. S. minister, with numerous illustrations; Astronomical Articles, practical and popular, on "Sidereal Astronomy"; Papers on Christian Unity by representatives of various religious denominations, Papers on Manual Education, by various experts, etc., etc.

SHORT STORIES

By Frank R Stockton, Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.), Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, Joel Chandler Harris, H. H, Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, Julian Hawthorne, Richard M. Johnston, and others; and poems by leading poets. The Departments,—"Open Letters," "Bric-a-Brac," etc., will be fully sustained.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Will be kept up to the standard which has made The Century engravings famous the world over.

PRICES. A SPECIAL OFFER.

Regular subscription price, $4 00 a year. To enable new readers to get all the War Papers, with contributions from Generals Grant. Beauregard, McClellan, J. E. Johnston, Lew Wallace, Admiral Porter and others, we will send the 12 back numbers, November, 1884, to October, 1885, with a year's subscription beginning with November, 1885, for $6 for the whole A subscription, with the 12 numbers bound in two handsome volumes, $7.50 for the whole, Back numbers only supplied at these prices with subscriptions.

A free specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

All dealers and postmasters take subscriptions and supply numbers according to our special offer, or remittance may be made directly to

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK,

WANTED.

The following numbers of the UNDERGRADUATE:

Vol. I, No. 1, March, 1876.

Vol. I. No. 4, June, 1876.

Vol. II, No. 5, February, 1877.

Vol. II, No. 6, March, 1877.

Vol. V, No. 10, June, 1880.

Address,

THE UNDERGRADUATE,

Middlebury, Vt.

The ideal young people's magazine. It holds the first place among periodicals of its class.—Boston Journal.

ST. NICHOLAS

An illustrated monthly periodical for boys and girls, appearing on the 25th of each month. Edited by Mary Mapes Dodge. Price, 25 cents a number, or $3 a year, in advance. Booksellers, newsdealers, postmasters, and the publishers take subscriptions, which should begin with the November number, the first of the volume.

St. Nicholas aims both to satisfy and to develop the tastes of its constituency; and its record for the past twelve years, during which it has always stood, as it stands to-day, at the head of periodicals for boys and girls, is a sufficient warrant for its excellence during the coming season. The editors announce the following as among the

LEADING FEATURES FOR 1885-86.

A SERIAL STORY by Frances Hodgson Bennett. The first long story she has written for children.

A CHRISTMAS STORY by W. D. Howells. With humorous pictures by his little daughter.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON," by Horace E. Scudder. A novel and attractive Historical Serial.

SHORT STORIES FOR GIRLS by Louisa M. Alcott. The first—"The Candy Country"—in November.

NEW "BITS OF TALK FOR YOUNG FOLKS," by "H. H." This series forms a gracious and fitting memorial of a child-loving and child-helping soul.

PAPERS ON THE GREAT ENGLISH SCHOOLS, RUGBY AND OTHERS. Illustrations by Joseph Pennell.

A SEA-COAST SERIAL STORY, by J. T. Trowbridge, will be life-like, vigorous and useful.

"JENNY'S BOARDING-HOUSE," a serial by James Otis. Dealing with news-boy life and enterprise.

Frank R. Stockton will contribute several of his humorous and fanciful stories.

"DRILL" By John Preston True. A capital school-story for boys.

THE BOYHOOD OF SHAKESPEARE, by Rose Kingsley. With illustrations by Alfred Parsons.

SHORT STORIES by scores of prominent writers, including Susan Coolidge, H. H. Boyesen, Nora Perry, T. A. Janvier, Washington Gladden, Rossiter Johnson, Joaquin Miller, Sophie May, Hezekiah Butterworth, W. O. Stoddard, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and many others.

ENTERTAINING SKETCHES by Alice W. Rollins, Charles G. Leland, Henry Eckford, Lieutenant Schwatka, Edward Eggleston, and others.

Poems, shorter contributions, and departments will complete what the Rural New-Yorker calls "the best magazine for children in the world."

THE CENTURY CO., New York.

L. E. MELLEN, D. D. S.,

DENTIST,

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED.

Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M. Office, Buttolph's Block.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

S. E. MEEKIN'S

Shaving and Hair Cutting Rooms,

OVER ALDEN'S VARIETY STORE,

Is the place to get shaved. A clean towel for every customer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call.

GO TO

W. H. SHELDON'S

FOR

BOOTS & SHOES

Druggists' Sundries, Tobacco & Cigars,

AND THE

BEST OF GROCERIES.

MAIN STREET MARKET.

C. P. LANGWORTHY,

Meats, Vegetables, &c.

A. B. COLBY,

DEALER IN

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUIT, ICE CREAM, ETC.

Choice Imported and Domestic Cigars.

☞ Ladies' and Gents' Cafe in connection.

GENTLEMEN'S BILLIARD PARLOR IN SAME BLOCK.

W. H. KINGSLEY,

Dentist,

UP STAIRS, IN ALLEN'S BLOCK, MIDDLEBURY.

CHAPMAN & CO.,

THE

Cash Clothiers and Furnishers

HATS AND CAPS.

CHILDREN'S SUITS A SPECIALTY.

A. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER IN

COAL,

OFFICE—FREIGHT DEPOT.

Students will Save Money

BY BUYING

GENTS' WEARING APPAREL

FROM THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

FRANK A. BOND & BRO.

Everything a man wears is found there at the very lowest prices. Also a large stock of

TRUNKS, BAGS, ROBES, BLANKETS, AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Alden's Variety Store!

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Text Books, School and College Supplies.

Special terms to students and professional men.

AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

For Fine Writing, **No. 1, 303, 170.** *For Broad Writing,* **294, 389, 849.**
For General Writing, **332, 404, 390 & Falcon—878, 908.**
Other Styles to suit all hands.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, 91 John St., NEW YORK.